

**Marine Life Protection Act Initiative
Public Comments Submitted
through August 18, 2010**

From: Kelly & Kari Rose
Sent: Thursday, August 12, 2010 6:54 AM
To: MLPAComments
Subject: our fish

To whom it may concern Option 0 is the only reasonable choice for our ocean. There is already a huge amount of our ocean closed to most fishing, seasons when we can't fish and limits to the different species of fish, many of which are doing just fine. It does not make sense to close a whole bunch more of the ocean with out any good reason. I know many of us are concerned about the future of our world, and I am one of those, but harvesting the natural bounty of our world makes more sense than any other, and, we already have the mechanisms to control the take of our fish. Please use the system we have. Kelly Rose



Support Marine Protection on California's North Coast

Dear BRTF,

EUREKA, CA 955

TO AUG 2010 PM 1 T



The coast and ocean are a critically important part of what makes the North Coast of California such a great place to live and visit. The Marine Life Protection Act provides us with a unique opportunity to map a vision for our coast that will benefit all Californians. A well-informed network of marine protected areas from Point Arena to the Oregon border will ensure a rich legacy of ocean resources, enduring respect for indigenous cultures, and a vibrant fishery for generations to come.

I urge you to support the protection of the North Coast's diverse marine resources and way of life as implementation of the Marine Life Protection Act proceeds in the region.

Sincerely,

Steve Hilton
(Name and City)
Arcata

STEPHEN SAHLI
(Name and City)
LOS ANGELES

John Watson
(Name and City)
Arcata

MLPA Initiative - BRTF
c/o CA Natural Resources Agency
1416 Ninth Street, Suite 1311
Sacramento CA 95814

RECEIVED BY
Office of the Secretary

AUG 12 2010

RESOURCES AGENCY OF CALIFORNIA

RMA

MA

From: InterTribal Sinkyone Wilderness Council
Sent: Sunday, August 15, 2010 8:09 PM
To: MLPAComments
Subject: Sinkyone Council Proposal for Round 3

Dear MLPA Staff:

Please provide the members of the NCRSG, the BRTF, and the SAT with the attached *InterTribal Sinkyone Wilderness Council Comments and Revisions to Proposed Round 3 MPAs*, dated August 11, 2010.

We respectfully request that you provide the above groups with the attached document as soon as possible.

Please contact me if you have any questions or concerns.

Sincerely,
Hawk

InterTribal Sinkyone Wilderness Council
Comments and Revisions to Proposed Round 3 MPAs

Marine Life Protection Act Initiative

August 11, 2010

The InterTribal Sinkyone Wilderness Council submits this proposal to ensure the continuation of Tribal traditional non-commercial gathering, harvesting, fishing, ceremonial, and other cultural uses of the Council's ten member Tribes in the North Coast Study Region. The Council's member Tribes are sovereign, federally recognized Indian Nations and include: Cahto Tribe of Laytonville Rancheria, Coyote Valley Band of Pomo Indians, Hopland Band of Pomo Indians, Pinoleville Pomo Nation, Potter Valley Tribe, Robinson Rancheria of Pomo Indians, Round Valley Indian Tribes, Redwood Valley Band of Pomo Indians, Scotts Valley Band of Pomo Indians, and Sherwood Valley Rancheria. The Council appreciates the efforts of the Regional Stakeholder Group, the Science Advisory Team, the Blue Ribbon Task Force and the MLPA Initiative staff to collaborate with North Coast Tribes to find acceptable ways to protect and respect aboriginal use rights in areas subject to the MLPA process. We believe the Tribal Use Policy Guidance is a useful framework for developing specific proposals for accommodating Tribal traditional non-commercial uses. Our proposal is designed to strengthen the proposed MPAs by providing specific measures to address and protect Tribal uses. We request that these proposed modifications and revisions be incorporated into the final recommendations to the Fish and Game Commission. This proposal has three parts: 1) explanation of the conservation rationale which underlies the Council's proposal; 2) brief analysis of legal principles in support of recognition of Tribal traditional, non-commercial uses; and 3) specific comments and suggested revisions to proposed MPAs.

1. Conservation Rationale for Protecting Tribal Uses

The InterTribal Sinkyone Wilderness Council is a consortium of 10 federally-recognized Tribes in Mendocino and Lake Counties. The ancestral and aboriginal territories of the Council's member Tribes include the coastline and marine waters of Mendocino County and southern Humboldt County. The Council's Tribes retain important ancestral, cultural and historic ties to this territory. Today, they continue to use the coastal and marine areas for traditional, non-commercial subsistence, harvesting, gathering, ceremonial and other cultural purposes. Additional information about the historic and contemporary use of this area by the member Tribes of the Council is contained in the InterTribal Sinkyone Profile submitted to the Initiative on April 1, 2010, and published as part of the MLPA North Coast Regional Profile.

The Council's proposal for continued Tribal uses should be considered in light of its long and distinguished record of conservation work on the North Coast. Since its founding in 1986, the Council has been a leader in efforts to conserve and revitalize Sinkyone ancestral lands and resources. The Council was formed to permanently protect coastal redwoods from further clearcut logging and to return the land and adjacent coastal areas to local Tribal stewardship and

control. In 1997, the Council acquired 3,845 acres and established the first-ever InterTribal Wilderness area, which is permanently protected through conservation easements. The Council's land is part of the longest stretch of permanently protected coastal wilderness in the lower 48 states, which includes the Sinkyone Wilderness State Park and the BLM King Range National Conservation Area. The Council's conservation efforts include land preservation, watershed rehabilitation, salmon stream restoration, cultural resource protection and traditional uses and activities, among others.

Because of its 24-year commitment to conservation, the Council is acutely aware of the need to find legally-enforceable means to protect Tribal traditional, non-commercial uses of marine resources for future generations. The ocean is a source of life and spirituality for North Coast Tribes, and Tribal people have always treated—and continue to treat—its many resources with great care and respect.

The starting point for any discussion of Tribal uses is that they are not recreational or commercial in nature. Rather, they are conducted consistently with indigenous conservation values that have guided Indian people since the beginning of time. Tribal traditional gathering practices are unique in that they are defined by characteristics that no other group shares. For example, Tribal gathering and harvesting is often a form of traditional spiritual beliefs and religious practices. Tribal subsistence gathering practices have been passed down for generations as a means to ensure the health and well being of Tribal members. Unlike many historic destructive non-Indian practices, traditional Tribal gathering and harvesting have been integral to healthy marine and coastal ecosystems. Gathering areas are traditionally utilized in rotation and sometimes are left alone for several seasons or even years to improve the health and abundance of plant and animal populations. One example of sound Tribal stewardship is seen in the practices of traditional Tribal gatherers, who always remove the portion of seaweeds that are located above the root system, being careful not to over-pick seaweed rocks, thereby allowing the seaweeds to replenish. Traditional Tribal gatherers never scrape away the seaweeds' roots from the rocks in the manner of many commercial harvesters. We are concerned that if Tribal uses are lumped together with recreational uses, excessive recreational harvesting by non-Indian people could result in the complete closure of MPAs following the five-year review periods, even though the Tribes have been good stewards of these resources since the beginning of time.

Tribal communities and families follow strict rules and guidelines for gathering and harvesting, which further ensures the long-term health of the marine ecosystems. This form of self-regulation has existed for countless generations, and is one of the primary reasons the marine environment was healthy when Europeans arrived on the North Coast.

The Tribes' conservation practices and values have important implications for the design and implementation of MPAs. First, the assumption that *any* take of marine resources will cause harmful effects on the ecosystem is wrong. In fact, the Tribes have shown by their wise management practices that their gathering and other non-commercial uses have enhanced the health of marine ecosystems. Second, the assumption that any inclusion of so-called Tribal take in proposed MPAs will automatically reduce the Level of Protection for that MPA or species is also wrong. In fact, if a particular MPA allows Tribal uses only, the LOP should be increased inasmuch as overall the scope and amount of take are lessened by restrictions on uses allowable

for the general public. Third, the strong record of Tribal stewardship of marine resources means that the impact of Tribal gathering and harvesting has been and will be minimal, as compared to other groups. For legitimate reasons, many Tribes have been reluctant to share specific information about the number of people gathering and the species and amounts taken, but it is not necessary to quantify Tribal use to conclude its impacts will not harm the marine ecosystem. Certainly, we are aware of no data that shown that Tribal uses are harmful.

2. Legal Principles in Support of Protection of Tribal Uses

The resolution of legal issues associated with Tribal uses ultimately is a matter for discussion between the Fish and Game Commission and the Tribes, and the parties' respective attorneys. However, to the extent there are questions about the legal basis for protection of Tribal uses, we address them here. We understand two legal issues have arisen: 1) whether there is legal authority for identifying Tribal uses as a separate category of use in the regulations applicable to particular MPAs; and 2) whether there is legal authority for establishing areas within MPAs where only Tribal uses would be permitted. Each of these questions is addressed below.

a. Tribal Use as a Separate Category

As to the first question, authority for separate treatment of Tribal uses in the MPA regulations is derived from both State and federal law. California law acknowledges Indian Tribes as a separate and distinct category of users of marine and terrestrial resources. The Legislature has expressly found that "[t]o California Indian tribes, control over their minerals, lands, water, wildlife and other resources is crucial to their economic self-sufficiency and the preservation of their heritage." Fish and Game Code § 16000. In other words, the Legislature has recognized that Tribal gathering and harvesting has a cultural purpose which the State should support. That same section acknowledges that the State and the Tribes share a mutual goal to protect and preserve fishery resources.

Moreover, the Department of Fish and Game has explicit grant making authority with regard to its efforts in the areas of fish habitat preservation, restoration and enhancement. Fish and Game Code § 1501.5 (Department may grant funds to "Indian tribes" for these purposes). Further, State law obligates "[a]ll state agencies . . . to cooperate with federally recognized California Indian tribes on matters of economic development and improvement for the tribes." Because subsistence gathering and harvesting marine resources is a matter of "improvement" of the health and welfare of Indian Tribes, this section also gives authority for the State's recognition of a separate category of Tribal use in regulations that will result from the MLPA. In adopting and implementing regulations pursuant to the MLPA, the Department and the Commission are subject to these statutory provisions, in addition to the specific sections of the Marine Life Protection Act. Taken together, these provisions are ample authority for separate and distinct treatment of Tribal uses.

In the context of the broad reach of these statutes, the Department of Fish and Game in fact has regulated Tribal fishing and gathering as if no specific grant of legal authority from the Legislature were needed. In at least five instances, the Department has adopted regulations

which grant fishing rights and privileges to members of Tribes outside their reservations. Relying on its general statutory authority to issue regulations, the Department has granted special fishing rights to the Maidu Tribe in the Feather River (Fall-run Chinook Salmon); the Karuk Tribe at Ishi Pishi Falls (exemption from general fishing prohibition); the Pitt River Tribe (Western Sucker fish in the Fall River Valley and in Pitt River); and the Yurok Tribe and Hoopa Valley Tribe (may possess more than two salmon for subsistence purposes outside the Reservations). 14 CA ADC § 8.20; 14 CA ADC § 7.50(b)(91.1(B)(2); 14 Cal. Code of Regulations § 2.12; and 14 Cal. Code of Regulations § 5.86. These are strong precedents for recognizing Tribal uses in the new regulations that will follow adoption of the North Coast MPAs.

The Marine Life Protection Act deprives neither the Department nor the Commission of the authority they otherwise have to address the special concerns and status of California Tribes. Although the MLPA does not directly address the concerns of Tribes, it contains provisions which, properly interpreted, support the authority of the Department and the Commission to include separate Tribal use provisions in the MLPA regulations. Certainly Tribes are “interested parties” whom the statute requires be involved in the process for the establishment of new MPAs. Fish and Game Code § 2853(c)(5). The preferred alternative must incorporate “information and views provided by people who live in the area and other interested parties.” Both categories include Indian Tribes. The categories of fishing to be regulated by the Fish and Game Commission are not limited to recreational and commercial uses. Rather, the Commission may regulate “commercial and recreational fishing and **any other taking of marine species** in MPAs.” Fish and Game Code § 2860(a) (emphasis added). This provision is strong evidence that the Legislature did not intend to preclude identification of other kinds of take, such as Tribal take, in the MPA regulations.

Federal law likewise authorizes the State to treat Tribal uses as a separate and distinct category of use in MLPA regulations. Tribal uses of marine areas are conducted pursuant to aboriginal rights that are protected under federal law. Aboriginal rights derive from use and occupancy for a long period of time, often predating the arrival of Europeans. Aboriginal use rights may exist independently of ownership of land. They may belong to both the Tribe and to individual Tribal members. *United States v. Dann*, 470 U.S. 39 (1985). Aboriginal rights continue until voluntarily relinquished in treaties or extinguished by Congress. The Council’s member Tribes have not ceded or otherwise given up their aboriginal rights, and Congress has not extinguished them. Because aboriginal rights are matters of federal law, California is authorized, indeed required, to respect Tribal use rights in the design and implementation of MPAs. See, e.g., *Oneida Indian Nation v. County of Oneida*, 414 U.S. 661, 667-669 (1974) (aboriginal rights are superior to the rights of third parties, including states).

b. Tribal-Only Marine Protected Areas

The statutory provisions analyzed above also support the legal authority of the Department and the Commission to set aside portions of MPAs in which only unique Tribal uses would be permitted. If the Department and Commission may incorporate Tribal uses as a separate and distinct category of use, similarly they have legal authority to determine the conditions under which those uses may be carried out. It has been suggested that formally

acknowledging and accommodating the Tribes' traditional use of marine resources via a distinct category of use could be interpreted as preferential treatment of Indian people and, therefore, a form of unconstitutional discrimination based on race. We have analyzed this question in a separate memo and will not repeat that analysis here. Our analysis shows that accommodating Tribal uses in this manner does not violate any principle of equal protection in either the federal or State constitutions, because classifications protecting Tribal rights are political, rather than racial, in nature. The MLPA Initiative recognizes this fact in the North Coast Regional Profile: "Each federally recognized Tribe is a distinct political entity and the governing law determines its membership. Therefore, identification as a Tribal member is a political classification that is citizen-based and it is not based on race." North Coast Regional Profile at page 132 (emphasis added). We note as well that, because many Tribal uses are a form of ceremony and other religious practice, the State is obligated to accommodate them as practice of the free exercise of religion under the State and federal constitutions.

3. Comments on and Suggested Revisions to Round 3 MPAs

The InterTribal Sinkyone Wilderness Council provides the following comments on 12 of the proposed MPAs in the southern bioregion. The proposed MPAs discussed below are located within the ancestral and aboriginal territories of the Council's member Tribes. Although the Council appreciates that fact that substantial areas used by the Tribes have been avoided in the placement of MPAs, there are nonetheless several MPAs for which modifications would be appropriate to better protect and accommodate Tribal uses. For five of the proposed MPAs, we propose modifications during the Round 3 discussions. Each of the proposed MPAs in the Council's area of concern is briefly discussed below. Our comments are based on review of MLPA Initiative online data available on August 11, 2010. In providing these comments, the Council wishes to make clear that nothing herein, or subsequently stated, should be construed as a waiver of North Coast Tribes' aboriginal, inherent, and ancient right to continue practicing the wide range of traditional non-commercial cultural uses in marine and coastal areas.

The Council supports adjustments to the MPAs that are being requested by the Tribes of Humboldt and Del Norte Counties to ensure the continuation of their traditional, non-commercial cultural uses for those MPAs that are located within the Tribes' aboriginal and ancestral territories.

a. Big Flat State Marine Conservation Area

This area substantially overlaps an area of Tribal use important to citizens belonging to several of the Council's member Tribes. Based on the RSG discussions thus far, it is our understanding that this MPA is considered to be a "backbone" MPA. If an SMCA is to be located here, Tribal uses should be included as a separate category by creating a nearshore area where Tribal uses would be permitted. The so-called ribbon along the shore would be from the high-water mark to 1,000 feet off shore. We propose the following language to be included in the regulations:

"Tribal traditional, non-commercial gathering, harvesting and fishing for subsistence, ceremonial or stewardship purposes shall be permitted."

The Round 2 proposal from the Sapphire Group did not include Tribal uses among those to be permitted in this MPA. Our proposed language is designed to correct this oversight. For a number of reasons, this is important to the Council's Tribes as a place of cultural, spiritual and subsistence activity.

b. Vizcaino State Marine Conservation Area

This proposed MPA overlaps a significant Tribal area. We propose that the Initiative accommodate Tribal uses in this area by creating a nearshore area where only Tribal uses would be permitted. The so-called ribbon along the shore would be from the high-water mark to 1,000 feet off shore. Tribal uses should be described in the regulations as "Tribal traditional, non-commercial gathering, harvesting and fishing for subsistence, ceremonial or stewardship purposes." We do not believe the creation of a Tribal use zone would result in non-compliance with the science guidelines. If anything, Tribal uses should result in a higher level of protection inasmuch as non-Tribal uses would not be allowed in the nearshore area.

c. Ten Mile State Marine Reserve

The Council supports the creation of this Reserve and has no changes to propose. The Council's member Tribes do not intend to use the area demarcated by this Reserve for traditional non-commercial gathering or similar uses.

d. Ten Mile State Marine Conservation Area

We support the Round 2 proposal to designate this Marine Conservation Area as a Tribal use-only area. We prefer the following language as an appropriate way to specify Tribal uses in this area: "Tribal traditional, non-commercial gathering, harvesting and fishing for subsistence, ceremonial or stewardship purposes."

e. Ten Mile Estuary State Marine Conservation Area

Likewise, we support the Round 2 proposal to accommodate Tribal uses in this area, provided the language set out above is included as the preferred manner to incorporate Tribal uses in the regulations.

f. MacKerricher State Marine Conservation Area

It is our understanding that Tribal uses are not specifically accommodated in any of the proposals for this MPA. Because Tribal uses are separate and distinct from recreational uses, we request that Tribal uses be identified as a separate category in the regulations, in the language set out above.

g. Point Cabrillo State Marine Conservation Area

The Council does not have a preference between the Ruby and Sapphire proposals for

this MPA. However, under either proposal, Tribal uses should be separately identified and categorized using the language set out above.

h. Russian Gulch State Marine Conservation Area

We propose to modify this MPA by adding a new category of Tribal uses that would be allowed along with the types of recreational and commercial take currently allowed. The language set out above should be used.

i. Big River Estuary State Marine Park

The Council supports this MPA in its proposed size and permitted activities. The language authorizing Tribal uses as set forth above should be incorporated into the regulations.

j. Albion River Estuary State Marine Park

The Council supports this MPA in its proposed size and permitted activities. The language authorizing Tribal uses set forth above should be incorporated into the regulations.

k. Van Damme State Marine Conservation Area

Because Tribal uses are not currently accommodated in this existing MPA, we propose to modify the regulations to identify Tribal uses as a separate category, using the language proposed above.

l. Navarro River Estuary State Marine Conservation Area

Whichever proposal is adopted, it should include Tribal uses as a separate category, as set forth in the language above.

The Council appreciates your consideration of our proposal. We look forward to discussing this with you during the Round 3 evaluations.

4. Addressing Tribal Concerns Regarding Proposed Special Closures

a. Rockport Rocks

This draft recommended special closure overlaps a traditional Tribal gathering area. The Council proposes the following language to be included in the regulations:

“Tribal traditional, non-commercial gathering, harvesting and fishing for subsistence, ceremonial or stewardship purposes shall be permitted.”

b. Vizcaino Rock

This draft recommended special closure overlaps a traditional Tribal gathering area. The

Council proposes the following language to be included in the regulations:

“Tribal traditional, non-commercial gathering, harvesting and fishing for subsistence, ceremonial or stewardship purposes shall be permitted.”

Approved on August 11, 2010 by the Board of Directors of the InterTribal Sinkyone Wilderness Council



736 F Street Arcata, California 95521

City Council
822-5953

City Manager
822-5953

Public Works
822-5957

Police
822-2428

Community Development
822-5955

Environmental Services
822-8184

A&MRTS
822-3775

Finance
822-5951

Recreation Division
822-7091

FAX
822-8018

July 13, 2010

MLPA North Coast Region Blue Ribbon Task Force
1416 9th Street, Suite 1311
Sacramento, CA 95814

RE: City of Arcata Comments on Round 2 Draft Marine Protected Area Proposals for the
MLPA North Coast Study Region

Dear MLPA Blue Ribbon Task Force:

The City Council of the City of Arcata has reviewed the four draft MPA proposals that have been developed by the two NCRSG work groups, Ruby and Sapphire. After review, the City would like to voice opposition for two specific sites that do not appear to meet the primary goals of a MPA. Further, if adopted, would have a significant effect on the municipal activities, many of which are designed to improve coastal areas and local water quality. The two areas that the City would like to request removal from consideration are:

1. North Humboldt Bay. This site is proposed as a State Marine Recreational Management Area (SMRMA) in both the Ruby Proposal 1 and Sapphire Proposal 1;
2. South Samoa Area. This site is proposed as a State Marine Conservation Area (SMCA) in the Ruby 1 proposal.

North Humboldt Bay Area

The City of Arcata operates a world renowned marsh and wetland wastewater treatment plant recognized for its sustainable design and beneficial input to Humboldt Bay. The outfall from this treatment system is located in the North Humboldt Bay Area. The City understands that the MLPA scientific guidelines recommend avoiding locations where municipal sewage outfalls exist. The City is currently working on a plan to add additional green technology such as an ultraviolet disinfection system, photovoltaic panels and automated aeration. As the City plans treatment plant improvements it looks for the most environmentally advantageous and cost-effective long-term improvements. The City believes that the North Humboldt Bay MPA designation could have a long term effect of the City being forced into chemical intensive, mechanical treatment that provides no additional protection of existing aquatic life or recreational uses of the North Bay. If the designation ultimately requires the City to relocate our wastewater discharge, a myriad of feasibility issues arise and the costs soar into the millions of dollars for our rural community.

RECEIVED BY
Office of the Secretary

AUG 16 2010

RESOURCES AGENCY OF CALIFORNIA

The majority of the North Humboldt Bay MPA is within the Arcata city limits, and as a result, the area is under the City's land use and municipal code regulatory system. The City has an approved Local Coastal Program (LCP) from the California Coastal Commission as per the California Coastal Act of 1976. The City's LCP outlines conditionally and principally permitted uses which include, but are not limited to, "aquaculture, including oyster farming", "boat launching facilities", "scientific research activities" and has approved wastewater discharge. If the North Humboldt Bay MPA is approved, such uses would either no longer be allowed or would be greatly restricted.

Arcata has spent a great deal of resources to transform Arcata's economy from timber based to diversified niche manufacturing and innovation based economy. All of the streams that comprise Arcata's watershed directly flow into the area proposed for the North Humboldt Bay MPA. The City has adopted strict land use restrictions and "best management practices" that are designed to protect and enhance the City's aquatic resources. The City also has an active stormwater management program that includes watershed monitoring, installation of water quality BMP's and habitat restoration. If the proposed North Humboldt Bay MPA is adopted, the City is concerned that the non-point source discharges from Arcata's agriculture and urban areas will be additionally regulated and the economic and social implications of said regulations have not been analyzed.

The City has active restoration programs (see attached map that illustrates the City's current coastal restoration efforts), a Local Coastal Program (LCP) that guides and restricts development along the City's Coastal Zone boundary, current and future plans for public access to the Bay for non-motorized recreational uses and current and future plans for scientific study (such as reintroduction of native oysters) within the Bay and within the Jacoby Creek and Gannon Sloughs. These active efforts to protect coastal resources and improve water quality and coastal tidal and marsh habitats could be unnecessarily restricted through a MPA designation.

Samoa Protection Area

The current SMCA designation considered for this area could result in limitations or the prohibition of wastewater discharges. Although the City's wastewater outfall does not discharge directly into this area, both stormwater and treated wastewater from our community mixes with bay water and ultimately reaches the area and subsequently could be subject to the requirements of the California Ocean Plan and related discharge requirements. It is unclear to the City how waters exiting Humboldt Bay will be viewed, monitored and/or regulated in light of a MPA designation in this area.

The City is willing to continue work with the Commission, local community and Department of Fish and Game to achieve restoration and resource protection goals as is evident by our numerous land protection accomplishments and implementation of restoration work throughout Arcata's coastline.

The City Council of the City of Arcata overall supports the goals of the Marine Managed Areas Improvement Act and the Marine Life Protection Act but finds it unfortunate that this process has identified an area in North Humboldt Bay that fails to protect MLPA identified key habitats, such as eel grass, and instead could have a very negative effect on the City of Arcata's wastewater and stormwater operations as well as planned future economic development and environmental protection/restoration efforts. The City Council of the City of Arcata also finds it very unfortunate that this process has identified both the North Humboldt Bay and Samoa Protection Areas without considering the potential negative impact that the designation could have on our community's planned future economic development and environmental protection/restoration efforts.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment and your consideration to remove the North Humboldt Bay and South Samoa Areas from MPA designation.

Sincerely,



Mayor Alexandra Stillman
City of Arcata

c.c.

California Fish and Game Commission, President

MLPA - North Coast Regional Stakeholder Groups - Ruby and Sapphire

MPLA - Science Advisory Team

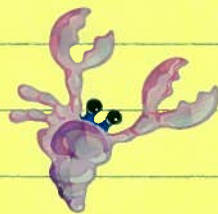
MLPA Initiative Staff



Dear Regional stakeholder Group,
I am writing to let you know I support marine protection because I believe that conserving, ~~and~~ protecting and maintaining our marine life is imperative for our species to live a healthy and fulfilling life for centuries to come. I enjoy the coast because I am a photographer beach goer and human. I have lived on the north coast for 5 years and hope to live here for many more years and continue to enjoy our beautiful coast.

I hope you represent me well as you design the network of marine protected areas in the North Coast.

Thank you,
Nicole Lee Quinn
Nicole Lee Quinn
Arcata, CA



Dear Regional Stakeholder Group,

I am writing to let you know that I support marine protection because I could not imagine my life without the ocean. There are many reasons why I cannot picture that. One of the reasons is because as a Natural Resources Interpreter I am passionate about using tidepools as a ~~reason~~ resource for educating our youth about marine ecosystems. Another reason is because I enjoy ocean kayaking as a way to connect with the environment.

As you design the network of marine protected areas I hope you represent me for the areas of the North coast. Thank you for taking the time to read this.

- Jacqueline Ruggieri
Arcata

Dear Regional Stakeholder Group,

I am writing to let you know that I support marine ~~protection~~ protection because I think that fish are very important and that if we have more there ~~there~~ might be less hungry people. I enjoy the coast because I am an avid photographer and bird watcher. And I hope that you represent me as well as you design the network of marine protected areas in the North Coast.

Thank you,
Emma
Arcata, CA
11 1/2

Dear RSG,

I am writing in support of marine protection because the ocean is vital to human survival. She provides food, oxygen and a potential future energy source.

Please help support the local fishing industry, and the tourist industry in our area.

I hope that you represent us all as well as our precious coast line.

Thank You,

Ana J.
1457 Dorothy Ct
Melbournville CA
95519

7-31-10

Dear Regional Stakeholder Group

I am writing to let you know that I support marine protection because the coast brings a lot of peace, healing and revenue to our County. Tourists love the uniqueness of the North Coast because it's so rich and beautiful in its natural state.

I enjoy the coast because I am an avid beach walker and love the energy it provides me.

I hope that you represent me well as you design the network of marine protected areas in North Coast

Thank you,

Jovonne M. Dempster
Arcata, CA

Dear Regional Stakeholder Group,

I am writing to let you know that I support marine protection because

I want to leave clean oceans for
our children and protect the natural habitat
of humans and other living things

I enjoy the coast because I am an avid (circle one or more that apply):

Fishermen

Diver

Kayaker

Surfer

Photographer

Beach Walker

Bird Watcher

Other

And I hope that you represent me well as you design the network of marine protected areas in the Northcoast.

Thank You,

Michael Carrington

Name

Arcata, CA 95521

City

Dear Regional Stakeholder Group,

I'm writing to let you know I support marine protection because I love taking kids tide-pooling + teaching them about sea life. My mom paints these beaches + my dad is an avid birder.

We hope you represent us as well as you design the network of marine protected areas in the Northcoast.

Thanks so much!

Laura Salerno

Arcata CA

From: Stephen Kullmann

Sent: Wednesday, August 18, 2010 1:16 PM

To: NCRSG; MLPA SAT Tribal Work Group; MLPAComments

Cc: Roberta Cordero; Kelly Sayce; Megan Rocha; Adam Wagschal; Atta Stevenson; Cheryl Seidner; Hawk Rosales; Jacque Hostler; Maura Eastman; Alan Miller; Brian Mead; Gail Green; Ross Lane; Leona Wilkinson; Ted Hernandez; Satie Airame; Melissa Miller-Henson; Russ Crabtree

Subject: Marine Map-Incorrect Tribal Lands Layer

He' ba' lo' ,

It has come to my attention that the Tribal Lands layer on Marine Map incorrectly shows Wiyot Tribal land. The 14-acre area labeled as Table Bluff Reservation on Marine Map is actually the Old Wiyot Reservation. Table Bluff Reservation is 88.5 acres located northeast of the Old Reservation, and is directly adjacent to South Humboldt Bay. This is especially significant because it abuts the proposed South Humboldt Bay SMRMA.

In addition to Table Bluff Reservation and the Old Reservation, Wiyot Tribal Land includes 61.5 acres on Indian Island in Humboldt Bay and 40 acres on Cock Robin Island in the Eel River Estuary.

I informed MLPA Initiative staff of this error on August 5, 2010, and was told that they would have to coordinate with their GIS staff to fix it and that the faulty data came from the BIA. I do not know if they have attempted to fix the map or inform the BRTF, RSG, and SAT of the errors. In the meantime, I am attaching a map showing both Wiyot Ancestral Territory and current land holdings.

Please refer to this map if needing to locate Wiyot Territory. Since the Wiyot Tribe does not have a seat on the RSG, I do not have access to the MLPA listservers, so please feel free to distribute this email and map to other stakeholders and members of the BRTF, SAT, and RSG. Please excuse any cross postings.

Čawokš

Stephen

Stephen Kullmann
Environmental Director
Wiyot Tribe



PACIFIC
OCEAN

WIYOT
ANCESTRAL
TERRITORY

Arcata

Indian Island

Eureka

HUMBOLDT BAY

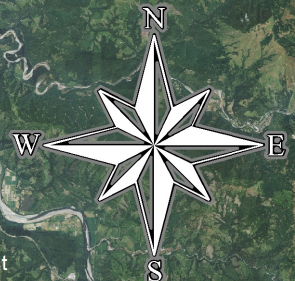
Table Bluff Reservation

Old Wiyot Reservation

Cock Robin Island

EEL RIVER

0 1.5 3 6 9 12 Miles



Wiyot Tribe
Environmental Department